



News Release

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North Dakota Fertilizer and Chemical Usage

North Dakota farm operators applied nitrogen to 100 percent of the winter wheat acres in 2009, according to the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, North Dakota Field Office. Phosphate was applied to 97 percent, potash to 26 percent, and sulfur applications covered 24 percent. No data was available for fertilizer applications for winter wheat acreage in 2006.

During 2009, nitrogen was applied to 96 percent of the spring wheat acres. Phosphate was applied to 89 percent, potash 18 percent, and sulfur applications covered 6 percent. Comparison data for spring wheat acreage came from 2006. During 2006, nitrogen was applied to 99 percent of the spring wheat acreage, phosphate 88 percent, potash 21 percent, and sulfur 11 percent.

Nitrogen was applied to 99 percent of the durum wheat planted acreage in 2009. Phosphate was applied to 87 percent, potash to 11 percent and sulfur to 9 percent. Comparison data for durum wheat came from 2006. During 2006, nitrogen was applied to 92 percent of the durum wheat acreage, phosphate 71 percent, potash 7 percent, and sulfur 4 percent.

Glyphosate iso. salt was the most commonly applied herbicide for winter wheat, covering 84 percent of the 2009 acreage. Other herbicides used for winter wheat include Fluroxypyr 1-MHE, Clopyralid, MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl applied to 39 percent, 38 percent, and 33 percent of the acreage, respectively. Propiconazole, used on 57 percent of the winter wheat acreage, was the most popular fungicide. No data was available for pesticide applications for winter wheat acreage in 2006.

Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl was the most commonly applied herbicide for spring wheat in 2009, with 51 percent of the acreage covered. Other herbicides used for spring wheat include Glyphosate iso. salt, Bromoxynil Octanoate, Fluroxypyr 1-MHE applied to 49 percent, 45 percent, and 38 percent of the acreage, respectively. The fungicide Propiconazole was applied to 34 percent of the spring wheat acres in 2009. Other fungicides used for spring wheat include Tebuconazole and Pyraclostrobin applied to 13 percent and 7 percent of the acreage, respectively. During 2006, Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl was applied to 45 percent of the spring wheat acreage, MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl 44 percent, Glyphosate iso. salt 37 percent, and Fluroxypyr 1-MHE 34 percent. The fungicide Propiconazole was applied to 10 percent of the spring wheat acreage in 2006.

Glyphosate iso. salt was the most commonly used herbicide for durum wheat, covering 75 percent of the 2009 acreage. Other herbicides used were Bromoxynil Octanoate at 58 percent, Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl at 52 percent, and Bromoxynil Heptan at 31 percent. The fungicide Propiconazole was applied to 22 percent of the durum wheat acres in 2009. During 2006, Glyphosate iso. salt was the most commonly applied herbicide for durum wheat, covering 50 percent of the 2006 acreage. Other commonly used durum wheat herbicides used in 2006 were Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl at 43 percent, MCPA, 2-ethylhexyl at 37 percent, and 2,4-D, 2-EHE at 28 percent. No data was available for fungicide applications for durum wheat acreage in 2006.

The agricultural chemical use estimates in this report refer to on-farm use of commercial fertilizers and pesticides on targeted crops for the 2009 crop year. The farmers operating the sampled fields were personally interviewed late in the growing season or after the farm operator had indicated that planned fertilizing and pesticide applications were completed.